BookletChart™

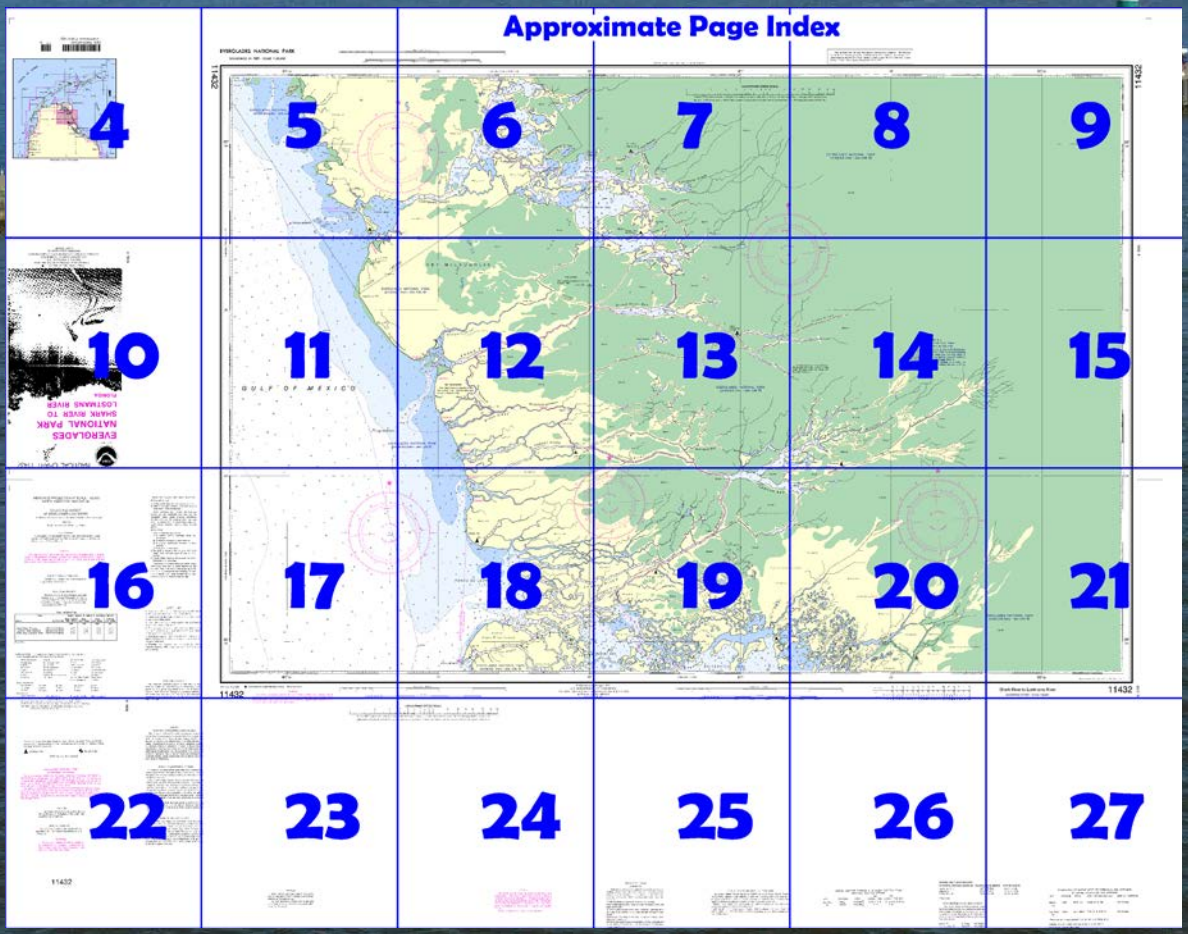
Everglades National Park – Shark River to Lostmans River

NOAA Chart 11432

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

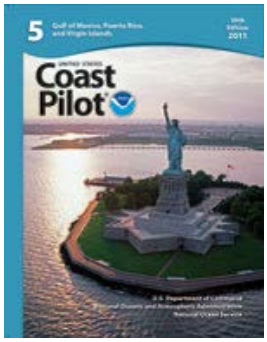
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11432



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts].
Small craft can traverse the tidal bays, creeks, and canals from Flamingo Visitors Center to the Gulf of Mexico, 6 miles N of Northwest Cape. The route through Buttonwood Canal, Coot Bay, Tarpon Creek, Whitewater Bay, Cormorant Pass, Oyster Bay, and Little Shark River is marked by daybeacons. The controlling depth is 3½ feet.
The route from Flamingo to Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, is part of the Wilderness Waterway.
Wilderness Waterway is a 100-mile inside passage winding through the Everglades National Park from Flamingo on Florida Bay to Everglades City on the Gulf of Mexico. From Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, the waterway leads N through Shark Cutoff and then through various creeks, rivers, and open bays to Everglades City. The passage above Cormorant Pass is marked by the National Park Service. The National Park Service advises that boats with cabins or high windshields or boats over 18 feet in length should not attempt the entire passage, because of the narrow creeks and overhanging branches.
Manatees. Regulated **speed zones** for the protection of manatees are posted in the Wilderness Waterway.
Ponce de Leon Bay is a rectangular bight 7 miles N of Northwest Cape. **Shark Point,** on the N side of the bight, and **Shark River Island,** on the S side, are heavily wooded to the water's edge, and stand out in bold relief against the tree line at the head of the bight. The N part of the bight is shallow, but fair anchorage is available for vessels drawing up to 6 feet off Shark River Island. The anchorage is sheltered from winds E of N or S, and the shoal on the NW affords protection from that direction. Several narrow streams empty into the head of the bight. Boats drawing up to 5 feet can continue into the southernmost of these streams.
The area for 10 miles E and SE of Ponce de Leon Bay is a complicated network of tidal channels around thousands of mangrove islands. These channels lead or enlarge into Oyster, Whitewater, and Tarpon Bays, from which, in turn, shallow rivers lead back into The Everglades. Generally, a depth of 5 feet can be carried through the various passes into Oyster and Tarpon Bays by giving a good berth to the points, which often have tidal bars projecting out from them.
Charts 11433, 11432.–Small craft can traverse the system of tidal bays, creeks, and canals from Flamingo Visitors Center to the Gulf of Mexico, 6 miles N of Northwest Cape. The route through Buttonwood Canal, Coot Bay, Tarpon Creek, Whitewater Bay, Cormorant Pass, Oyster Bay, and Little Shark River is marked by daybeacons. The controlling depth is about 3½ feet.
The route from Flamingo to Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, is part of the Wilderness Waterway.
Wilderness Waterway (see also chart 11430) is a 100-mile inside passage winding through the mangrove wilderness of Everglades National Park from Flamingo on Florida Bay to Everglades City on the Gulf of Mexico. From Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, the waterway leads N through Shark Cutoff and then through various creeks, rivers, and open bays to Everglades City. The passage above Cormorant Pass is marked by the National Park Service. The National Park Service advises that boats with cabins or high windshields or boats over 18 feet in length should not attempt the entire passage, because of the narrow creeks and overhanging branches along some portions of the waterway.
Manatees.–Regulated **speed zones** for the protection of manatees are posted in the Wilderness Waterway.
Maps of the waterway and other information are contained in a booklet entitled, "A Guide to the Wilderness Waterway of the Everglades National Park," published by the University of Miami Press, Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, FL 33124

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans	Commander 8th CG District New Orleans, LA	(504) 589-6225

Table of Selected Chart Notes

THE CUTOFF

The controlling depth was reported to be 5½ feet
June 1998

THE NIGHTMARE

The Nightmare is passable only during high tide. Use the alternate route during low tide.

No water passage exists between the Broad and Shark Rivers at this point. Passage must be made via the Gulf of Mexico.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.404" northward and 0.736" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases.
Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecasts for your area from radio broadcasts.

When warnings are in effect, don't go out unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea. Be cautious when you see warning displays at U.S. Coast Guard stations, yacht clubs, marinas, and at other coastal points.

While afloat:

1. Keep a weather eye out for:
   - A. A sudden vertical cumulus cloud development.
   - B. A sudden change in wind direction.
   - C. A sudden noticeable increase in wind velocity.
   - D. A drop in temperature.
2. Be alert to heavy static on your AM radio which may indicate approaching thunderstorms.
3. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings.

Thundersqualls often occur on warm, most afternoons and are a great hazard to the mariner. They can have wind gusts up to 80 mph and hit almost without warning. To survive a squall, you must prevent being capsized or blown to leeward into danger.

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADIO DIRECTLY FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	AM LOCAL TIME	PM LOCAL TIME DAY
Key West, Fla.	WKIZ WKWF	1500 kHz 1600 kHz	5:25, 7:15, & 11:15	12:15, 5:15, & Daily 6:15

The following symbols were designed especially for this chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."

▲ Camping Area

Ranger Station

(NPS) National Park Service

MARINE WEATHER FORCASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, Fla.	*(407) 255-0212	8 AM - 4 PM
Miami, Fla.	*(305) 229-4522	24 hours daily
Tampa Bay, Fla.	(813) 645-2506	24 hours daily

*Recorded

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.55 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

WILDERNESS WATERWAY

The recommended Wilderness Waterway route from Flamingo (25°08'30"N; 80°55'30"W) to Everglades City (25°51'30"N; 81°22'15"W) is indicated by a magenta line. Navigation of the route is not advisable for boats over 18 feet in length, or for boats with high cabins and windshields, because of the narrow channels and overhanging foliage in some areas.

The entire route can be traversed in a minimum of six hours with outboard motor, or in seven days by canoe. One day round trips are not recommended. Campsites are available along the route. For overnight use of campsites, a backcountry permit is required. The permit may be obtained at either Flamingo or Everglades City Ranger Station.

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	DAILY BROADCAST-EST	SPECIAL WARNING
Miami, Fla.	NCF	2670 kHz	10:50 AM & PM	†On receipt
Key West, Fla.	NOK	157.1 MHz	7:00 AM & 5:00 PM	†On receipt

†Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Shark River Entrance	(25°21'N/81°80'W)	4.5	4.2	0.6	- 2.0
Lostmans River Entrance	(25°33'N/81°30'W)	3.9	3.6	0.6	- 2.0
Onion Key, Lostmans River	(25°37'N/81°80'W)	0.9	0.7	0.1	- 2.5

(Feb 2004)

NSN 7642014010245

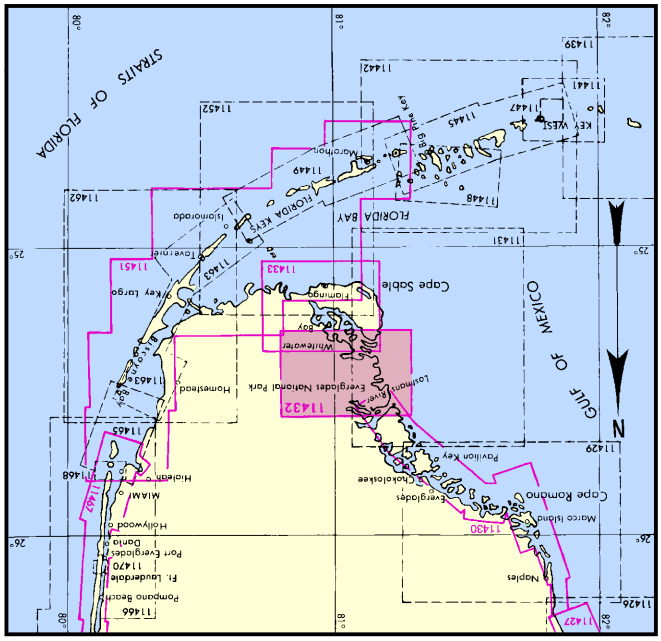
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11432

ED. NO. 14

EVERGLADES

SOUNDINGS

11432



NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

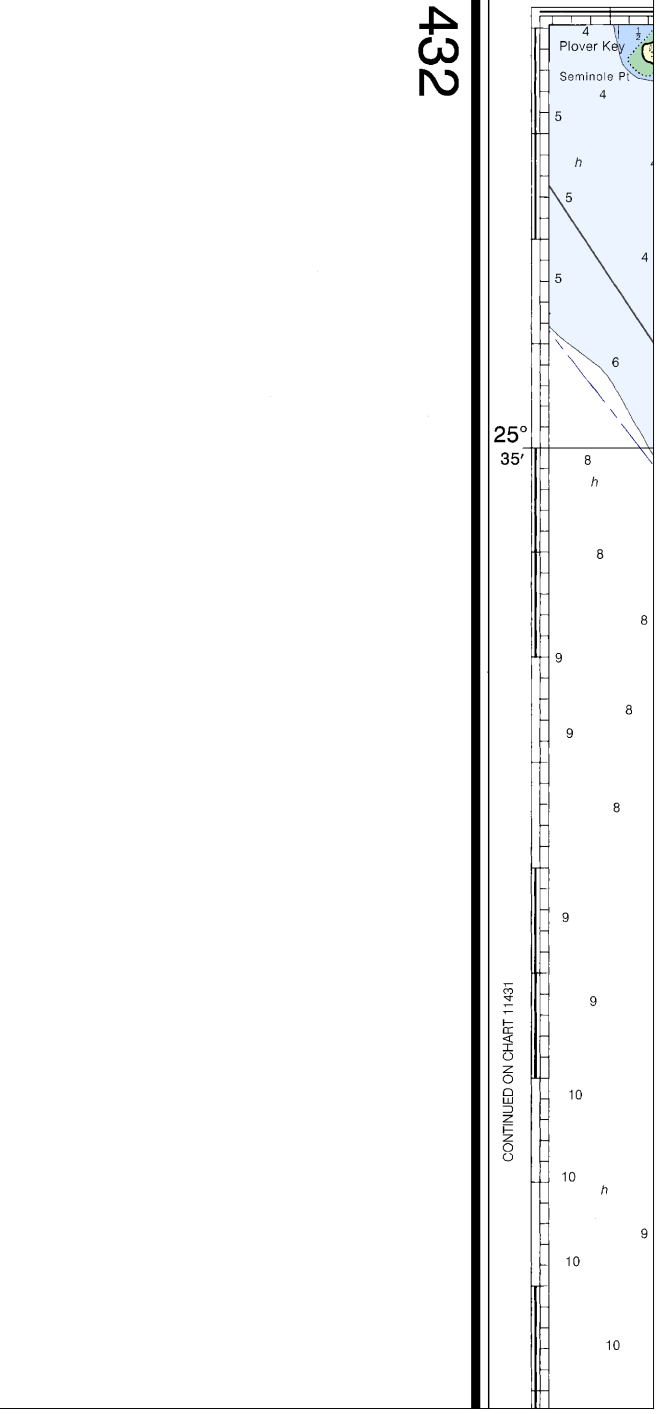


Chart 11432, 14th Ed., May /04 ■
Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SIDE A

Joins page 10

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

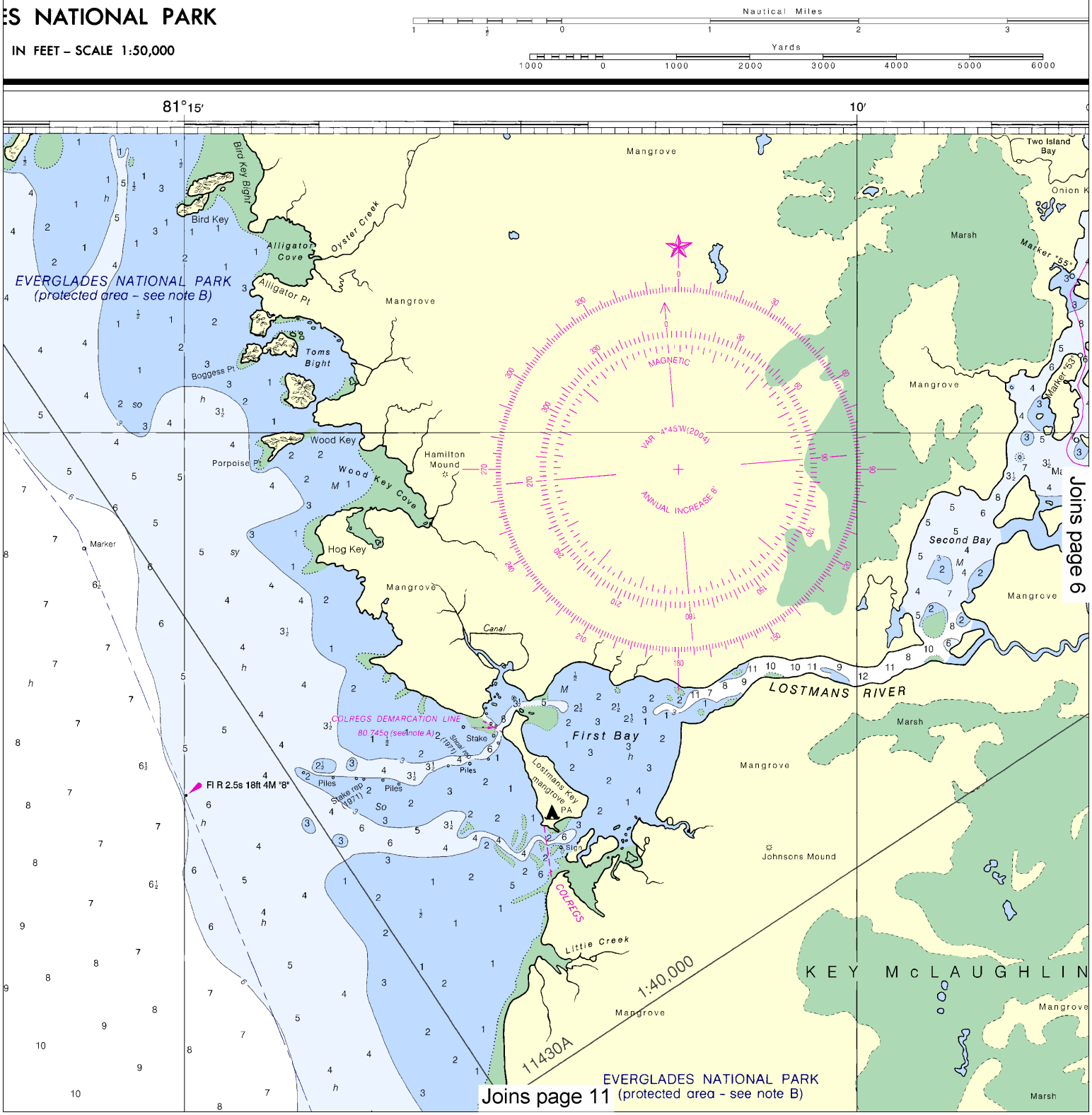
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

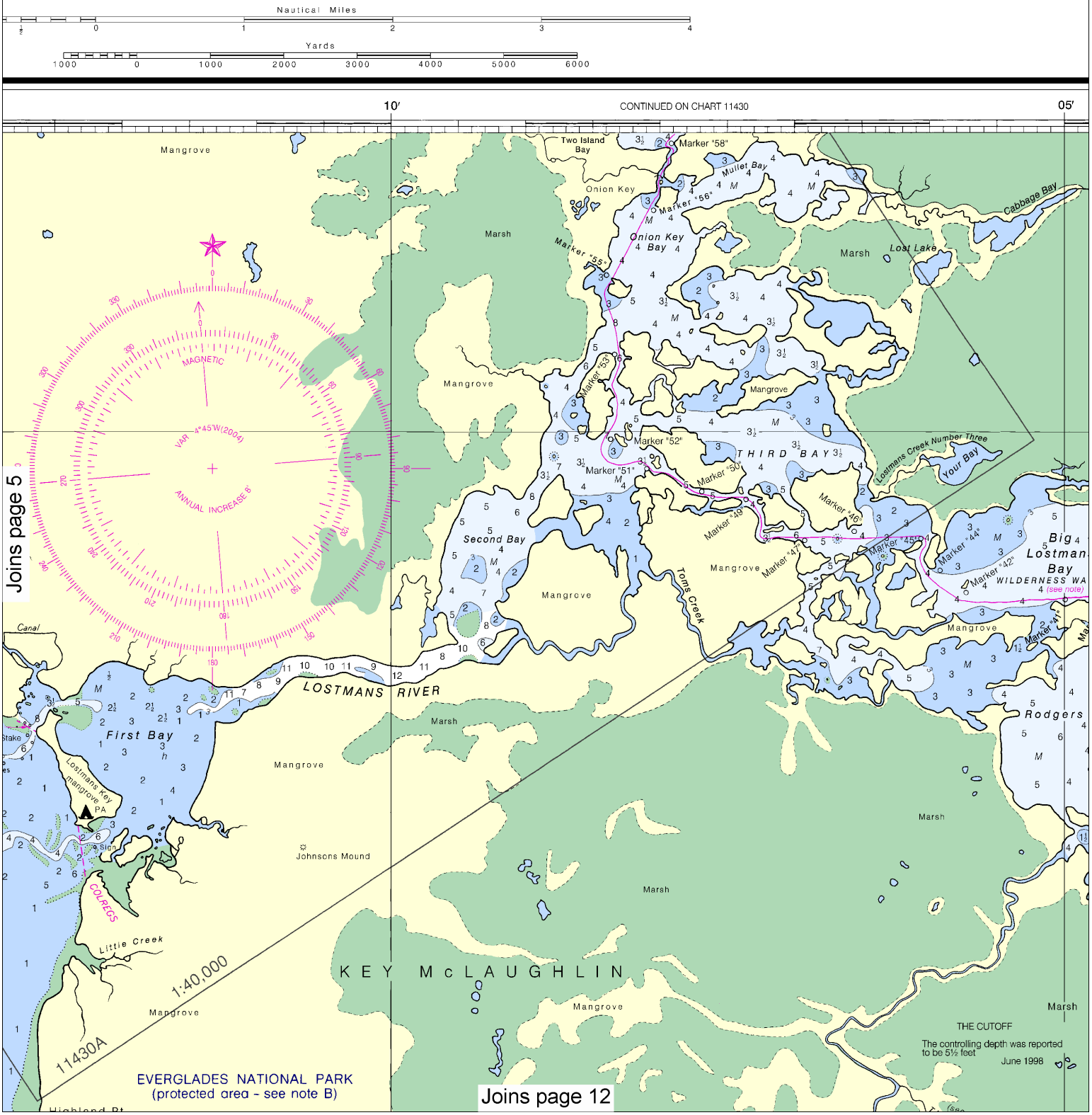
See Note on page 5.

ES NATIONAL PARK

IN FEET – SCALE 1:50,000



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

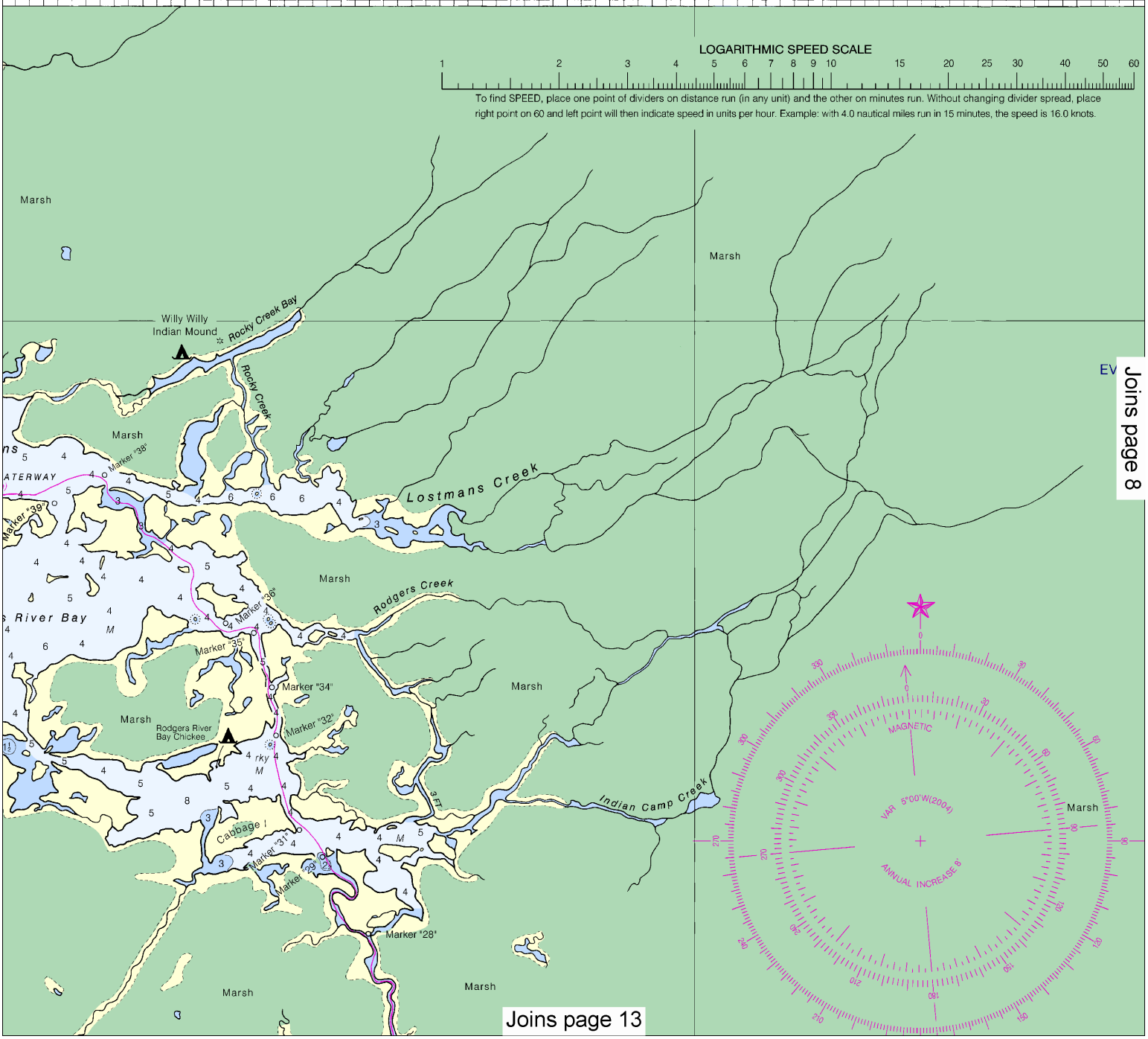
See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards

Formerly 599-SC 1st Ed., Nov. 1953 G-1953-836 KAPP 357

81°



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4612 11/13/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4712 11/24/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

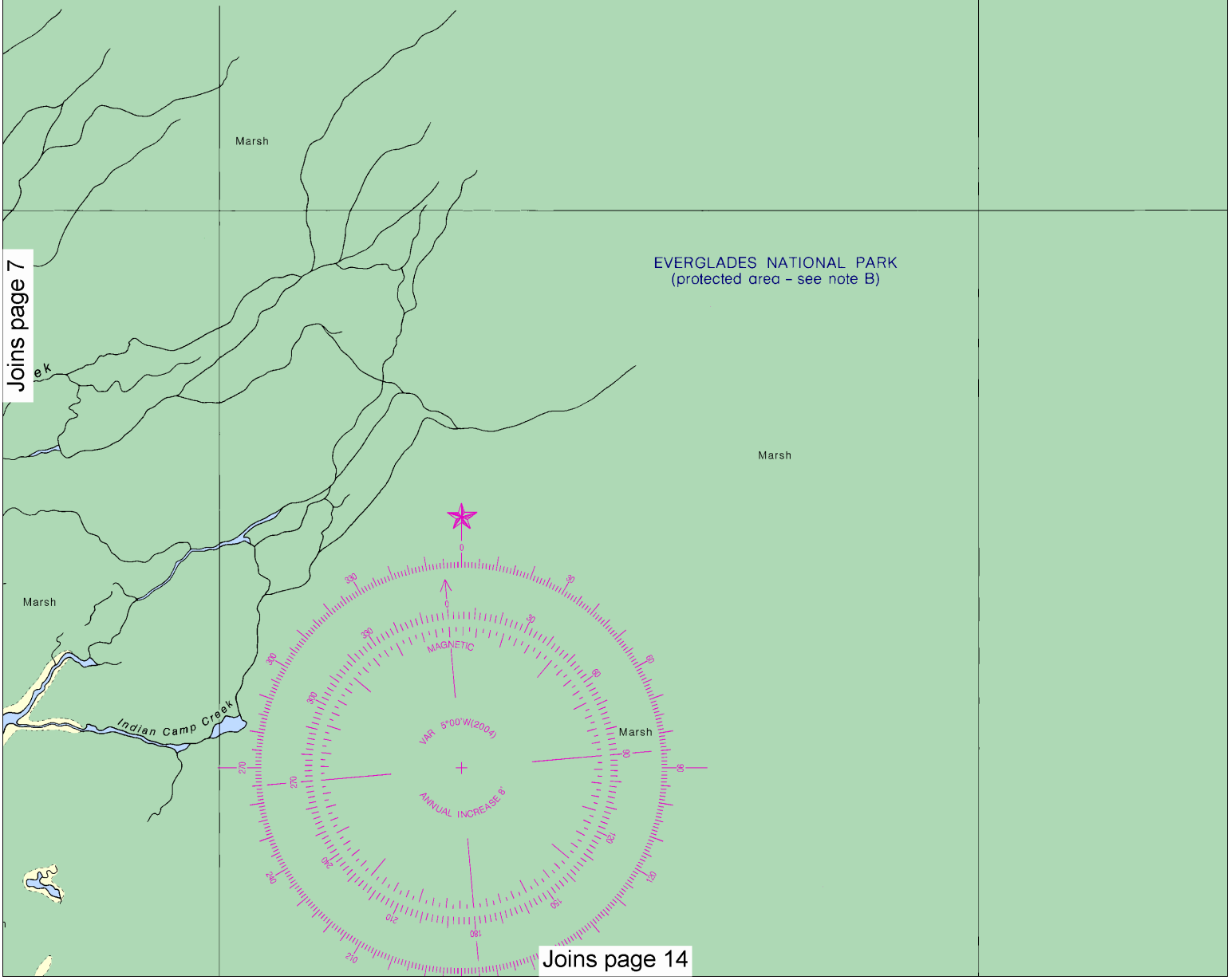
81°

55′

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

ind SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



Joins page 7

Joins page 14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

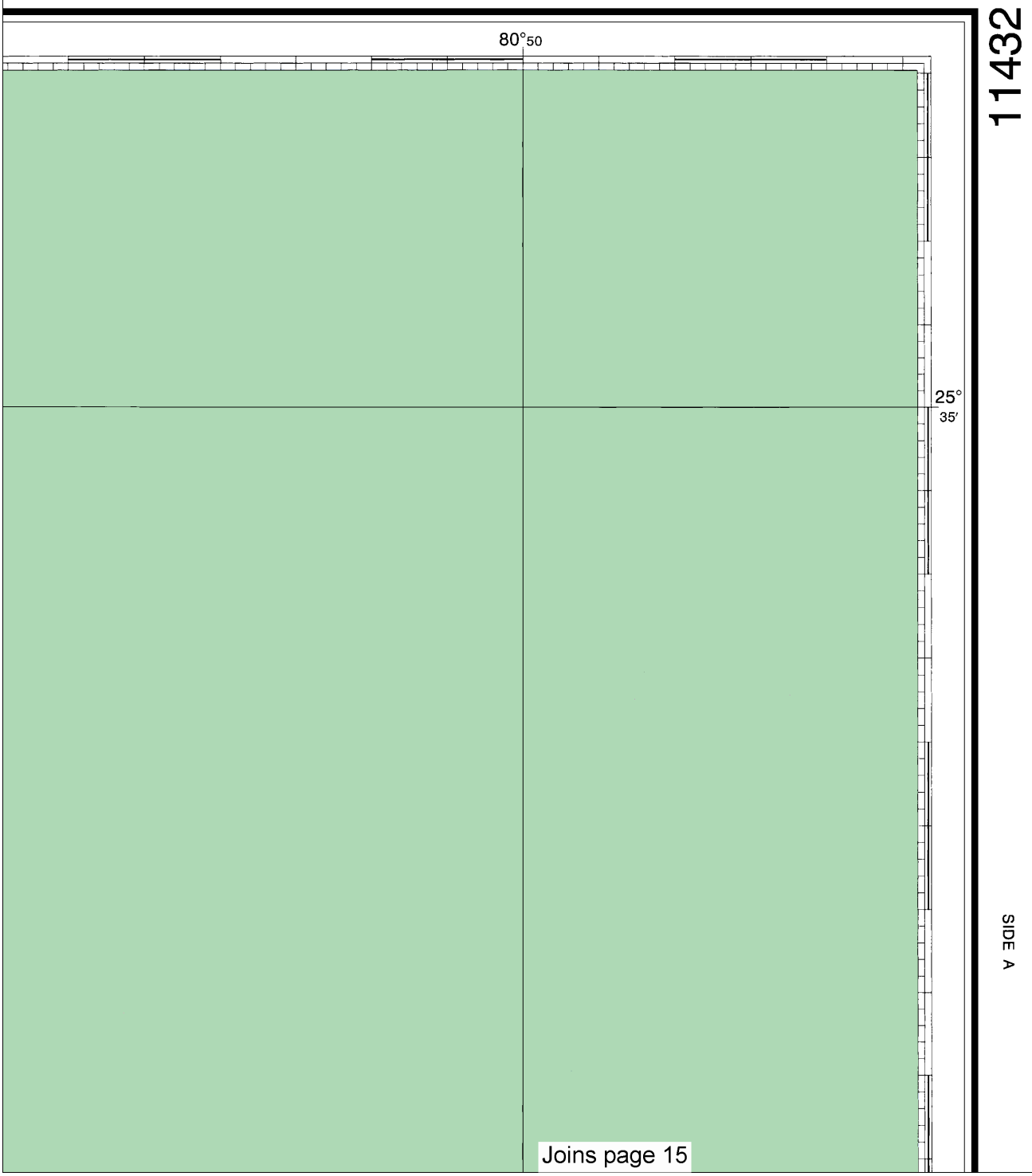
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

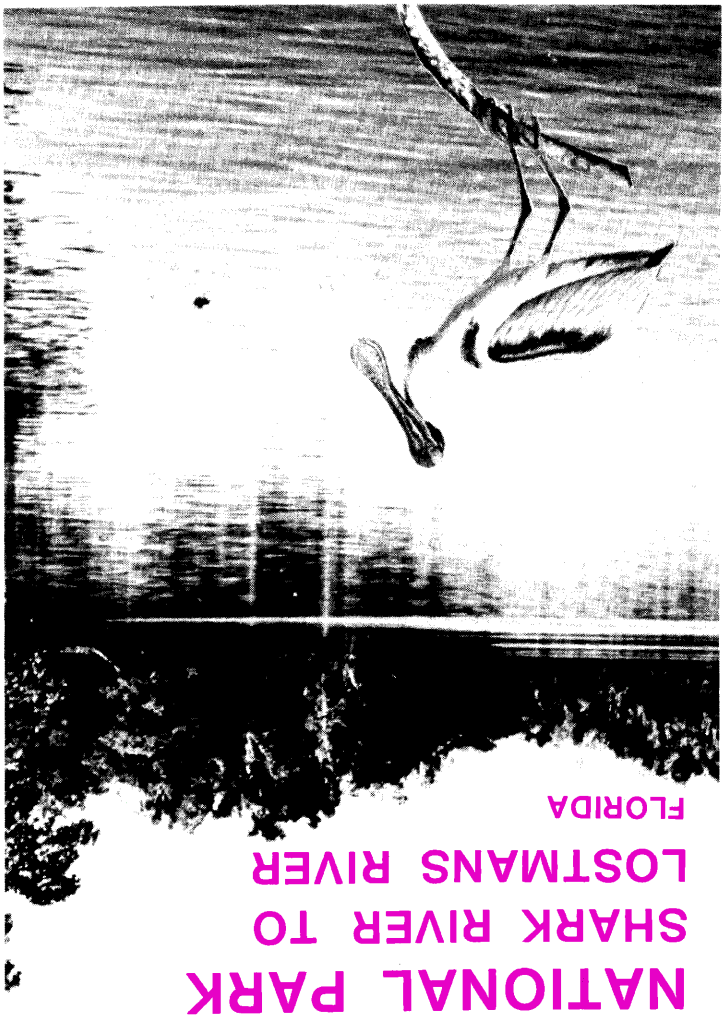
See Note on page 5.


80°50
25°
35'
11432
SIDE A
Joins page 15

Joins page 4

Chart 11432, 14th Ed., May /04 ■
Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SIDE A



EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
SHARK RIVER TO LOSTMANS RIVER
FLORIDA

NOAA
COAST SURVEY

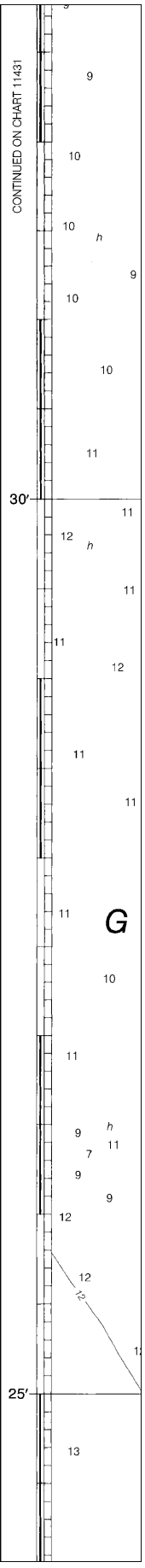
NAUTICAL CHART 11432

MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:50,000
NORTH AMERICAN 1983 DATUM

Joins page 16

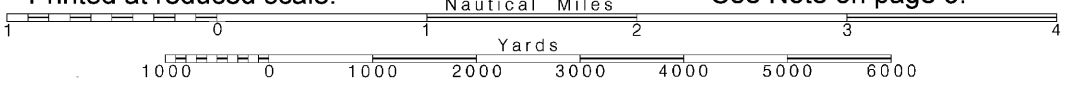
WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING
Before setting out:
1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecasts for your

CONTINUED ON CHART 11431

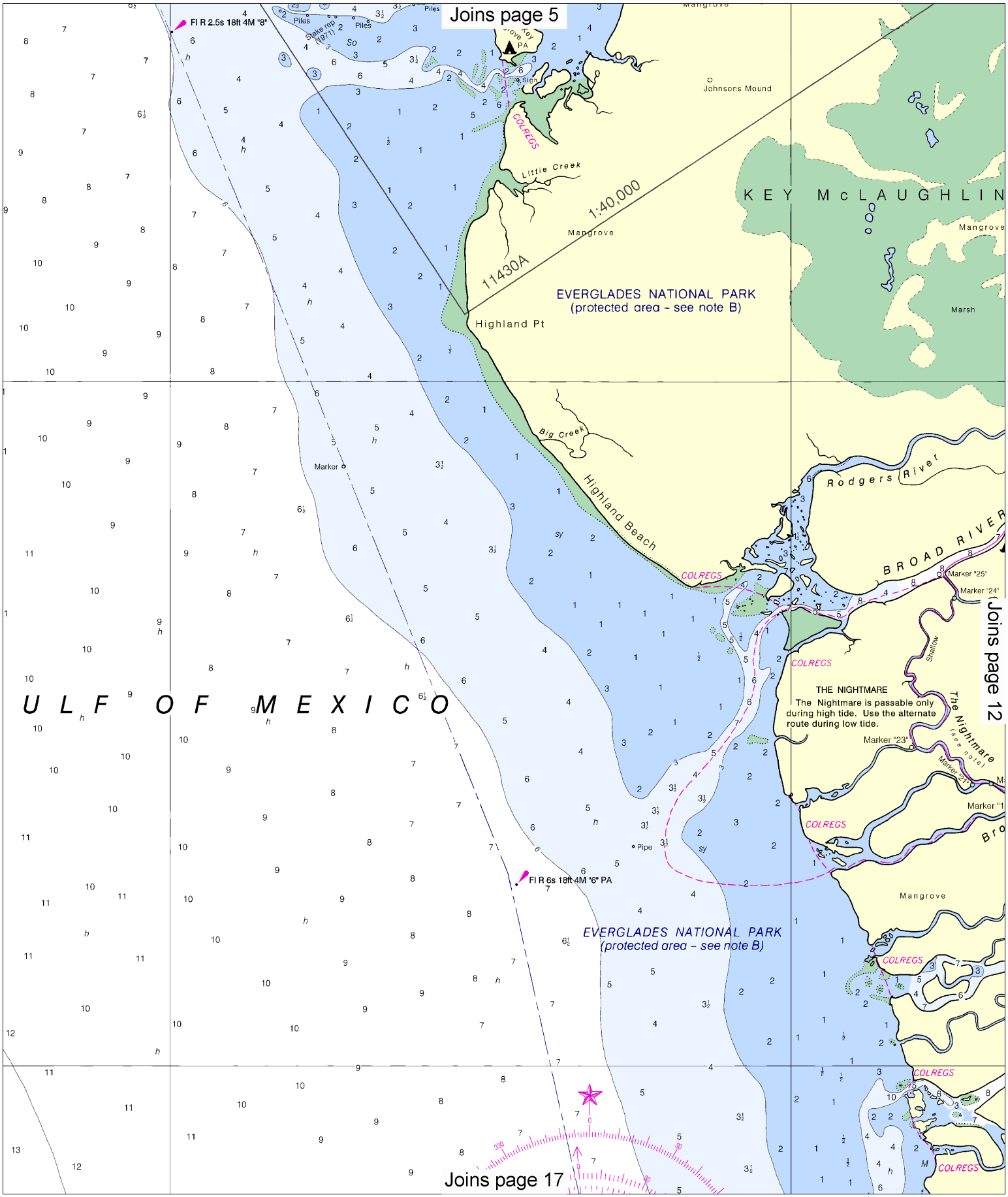


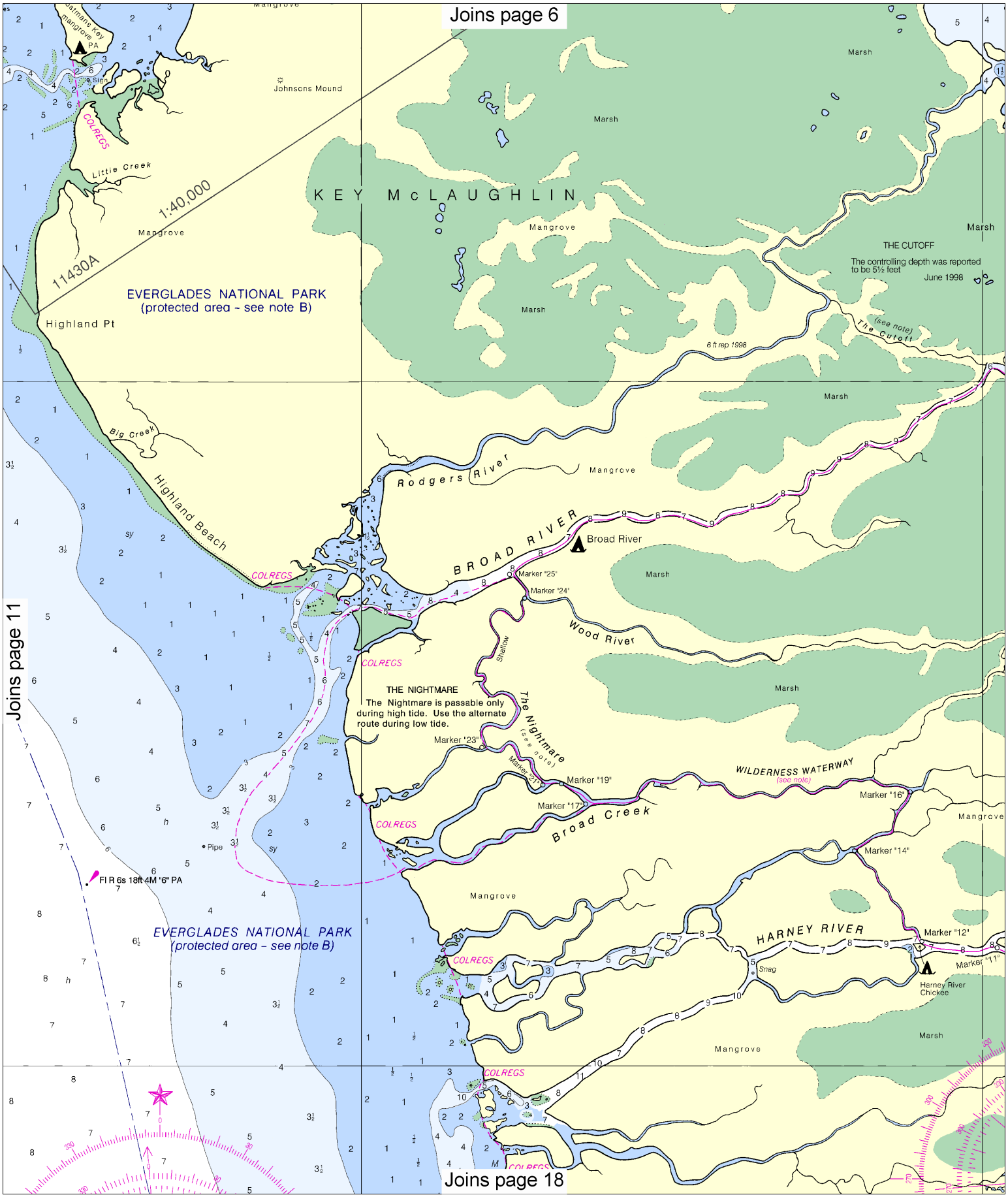
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~



See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Fl R 2.5s 18ft 4M "8"
Piles
Stake rep (1971)
Grove Key
PA
Johnsons Mound
COLREGS
Little Creek
1:40,000
11430A
KEY McLAUGHLIN
Mangrove
Marsh
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
(protected area - see note B)
Highland Pt
Big Creek
Highland Beach
Marker
Rodgers River
BROAD RIVER
Marker "25"
Marker "24"
Joins page 12
Shallow
THE NIGHTMARE
The Nightmare is passable only during high tide. Use the alternate route during low tide.
Marker "23"
The Nightmare (see note)
Marker "21"
Marker "1
Pipe
Fl R 6s 18ft 4M "6" PA
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
(protected area - see note B)
Joins page 17



12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

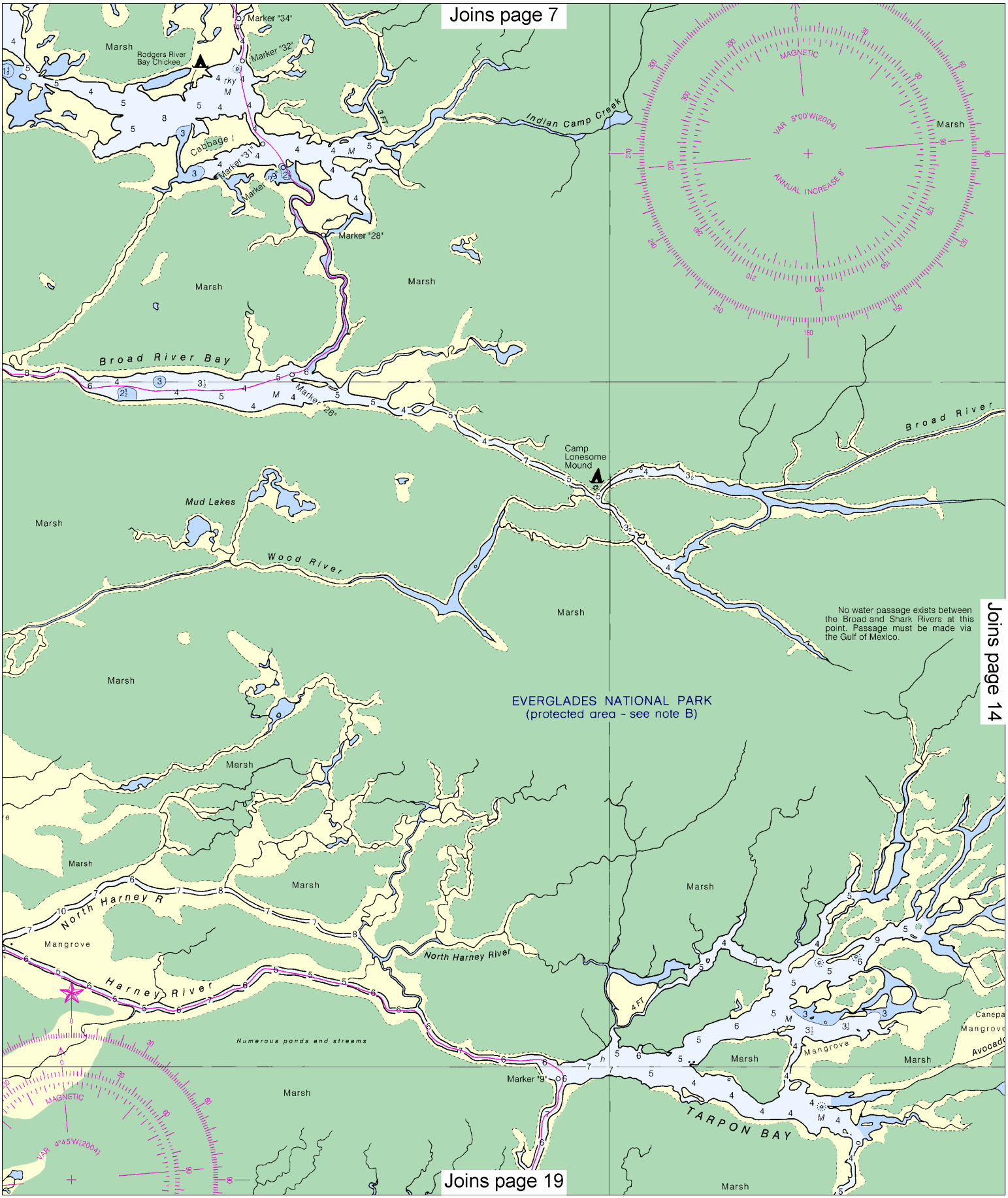
Nautical Miles

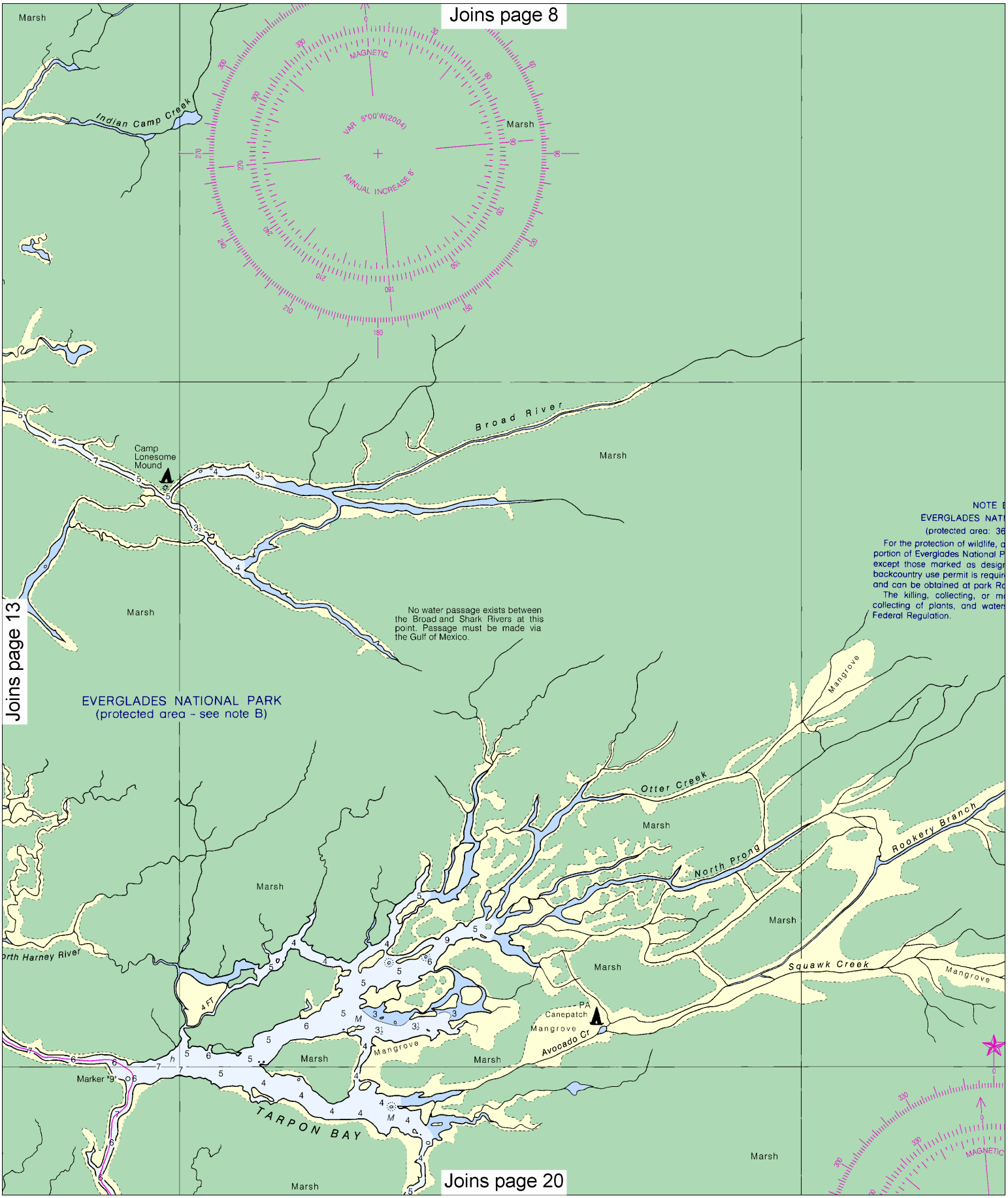
1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Marsh
Rodgers River Bay Chickee
Marker "34"
Marker "32"
rky
M
Indian Camp Creek
3 FT
Cabbage I
Marker "31"
Marker "29"
Marker "28"
Marsh
Marsh
Broad River Bay
Marker "26"
Broad River
Camp Lonesome Mound
Mud Lakes
Marsh
Wood River
Marsh
No water passage exists between the Broad and Shark Rivers at this point. Passage must be made via the Gulf of Mexico.
Joins page 14
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
(protected area - see note B)
Marsh
Marsh
Marsh
Marsh
North Harney R
Mangrove
North Harney River
Harney River
4 FT
Numerous ponds and streams
Marsh
Marker "9"
Mangrove
Marsh
Marsh
TARPON BAY
Marsh
MAGNETIC
VAR 4°45'W(2004)
MAGNETIC
VAR 5°00'W(2004)
ANNUAL INCREASE 6'
Joins page 19



14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4

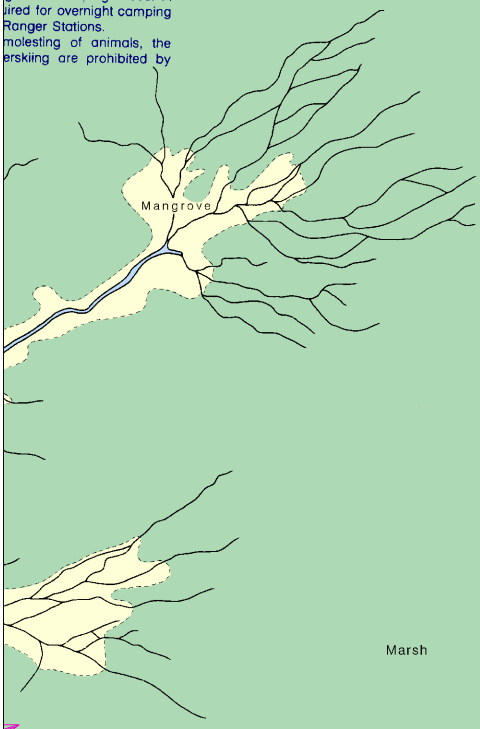
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 9

B
TIONAL PARK
36 CFR 7.45)
all Keys in the Florida Bay
Park are closed to landing
gnated camping areas. A
ired for overnight camping
Ranger Stations.
molesting of animals, the
erskiing are prohibited by



Marsh

30′

25′

SIDE A

Joins page 21

Joins page 10

NAUTICAL CHART 11432

NOAA — NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION — U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE — COAST SURVEY

MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:50,000
NORTH AMERICAN 1983 DATUM

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Shark River Entrance	(25°21′N/81°80′W)	4.5	4.2	0.6	- 2.0
Lostmans River Entrance	(25°33′N/81°30′W)	3.9	3.6	0.6	- 2.0
Onion Key, Lostmans River	(25°37′N/81°80′W)	0.9	0.7	0.1	- 2.5

(Feb 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ————

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecasts for your area from radio broadcasts.

When warnings are in effect, don't go out unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea. Be cautious when you see warning displays at U. S. Coast Guard stations, yacht clubs, marinas, and at other coastal points.

While afloat:

1. Keep a weather eye out for:
   A. A sudden vertical cumulus cloud development.
   B. A sudden change in wind direction.
   C. A sudden noticeable increase in wind velocity.
   D. A drop in temperature.
2. Be alert to heavy static on your AM radio which may indicate approaching thunderstorms.
3. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings.

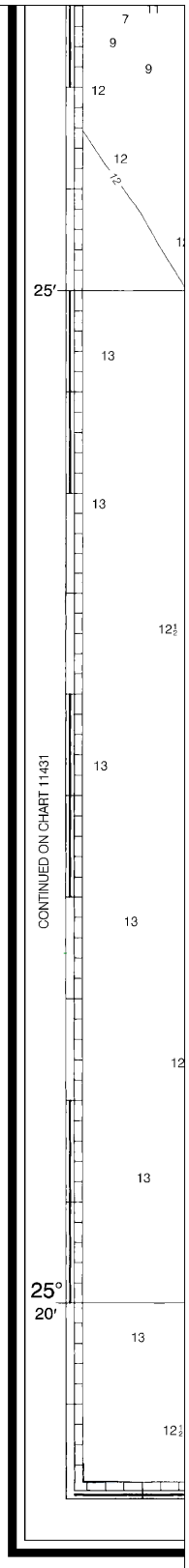
Thundersqualls often occur on warm, moist afternoons and are a great hazard to the mariner. They can have wind gusts up to 80 mph and hit almost without warning. To survive a squall, you must prevent being capsized or blown to leeward into danger.

SAFETY HINTS

1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart; each is vital to your safety afloat.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.404" northward and 0.736" eastward to agree with this chart.



14th Ed., May /04

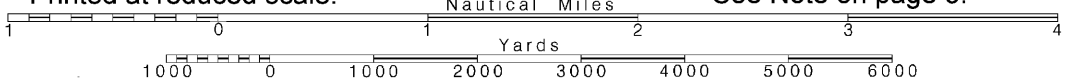
11432

SIDE B

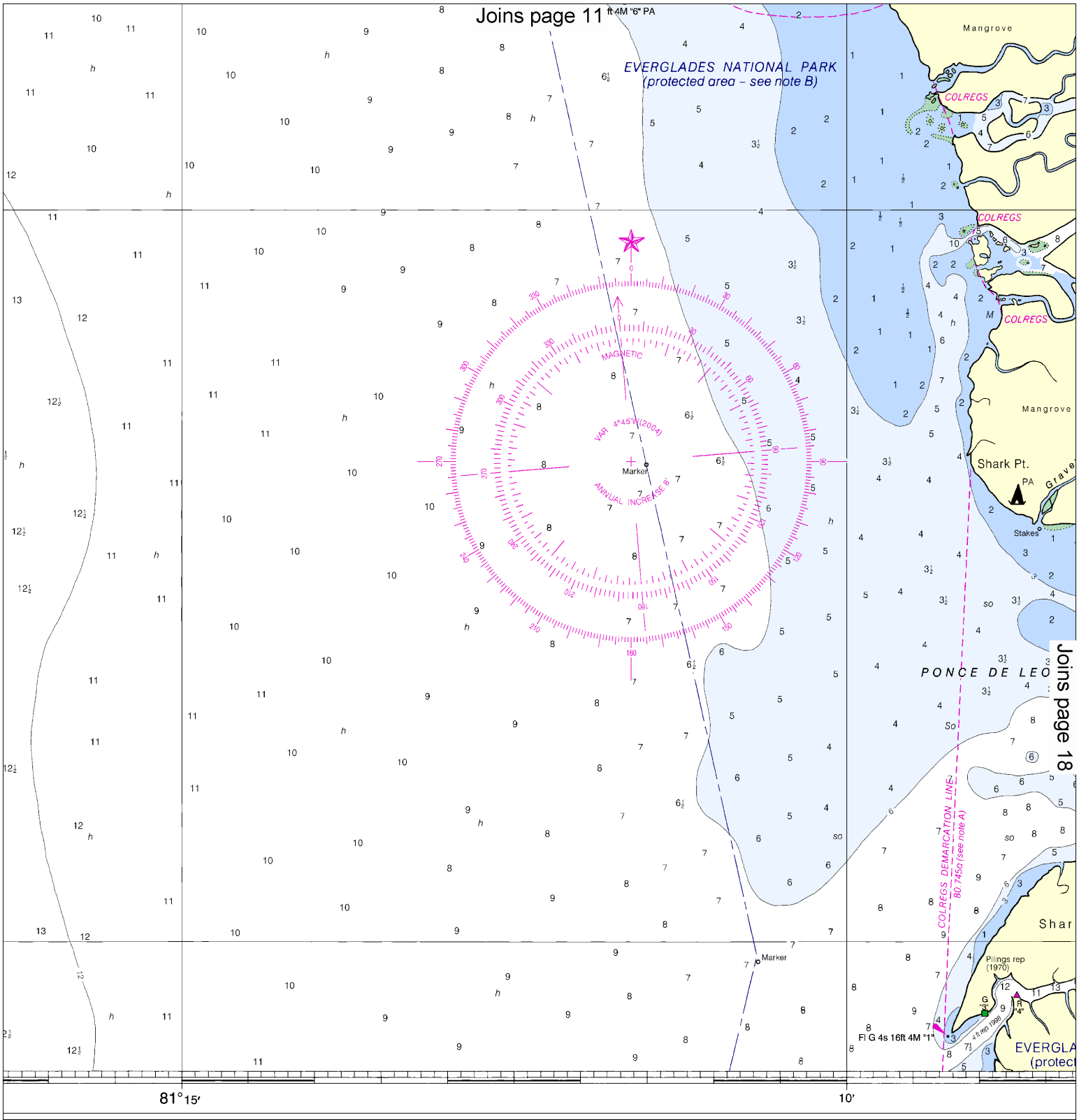
Joins page 22

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~



See Note on page 5.



Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

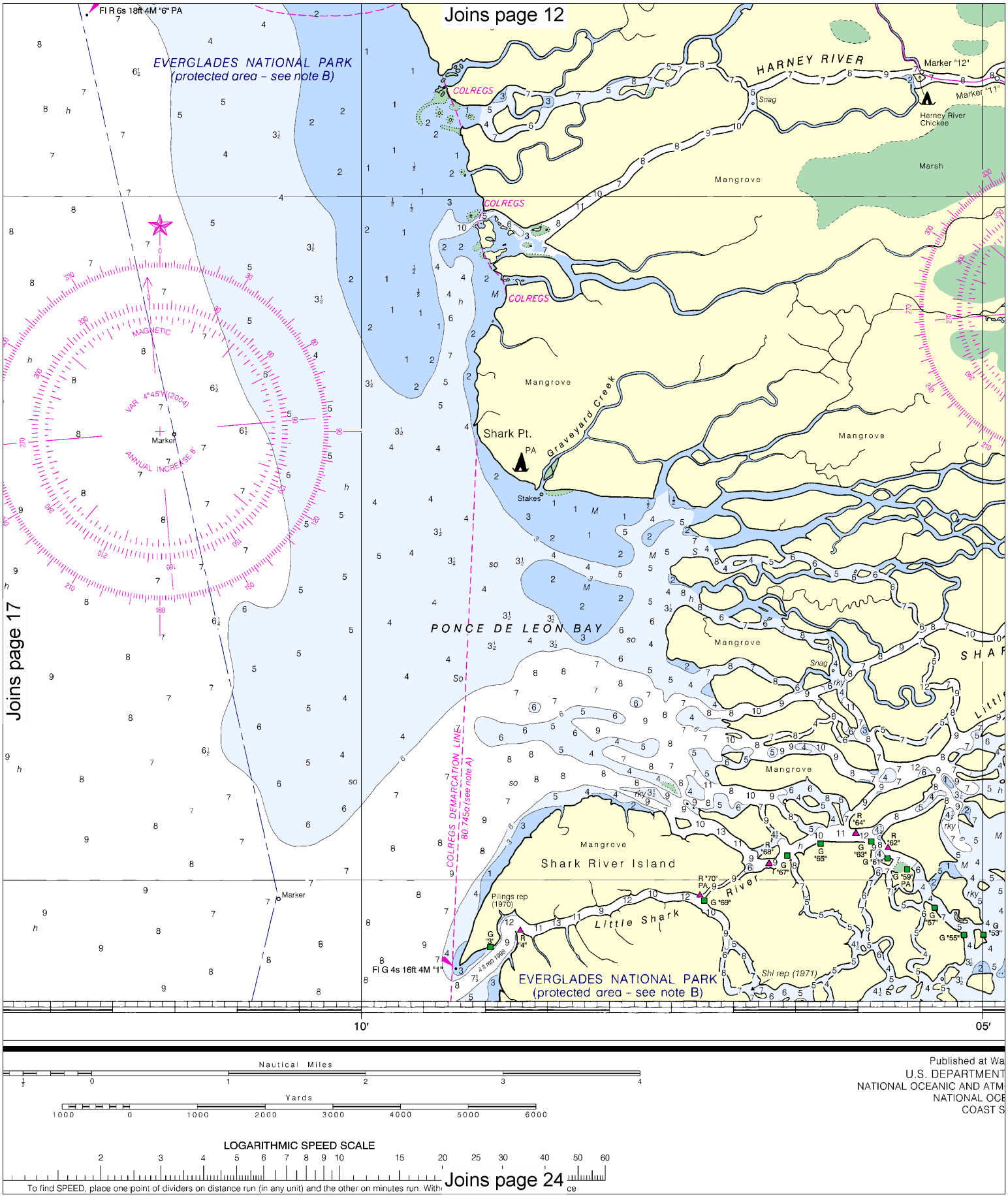
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40

Joins page 23

oint of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place

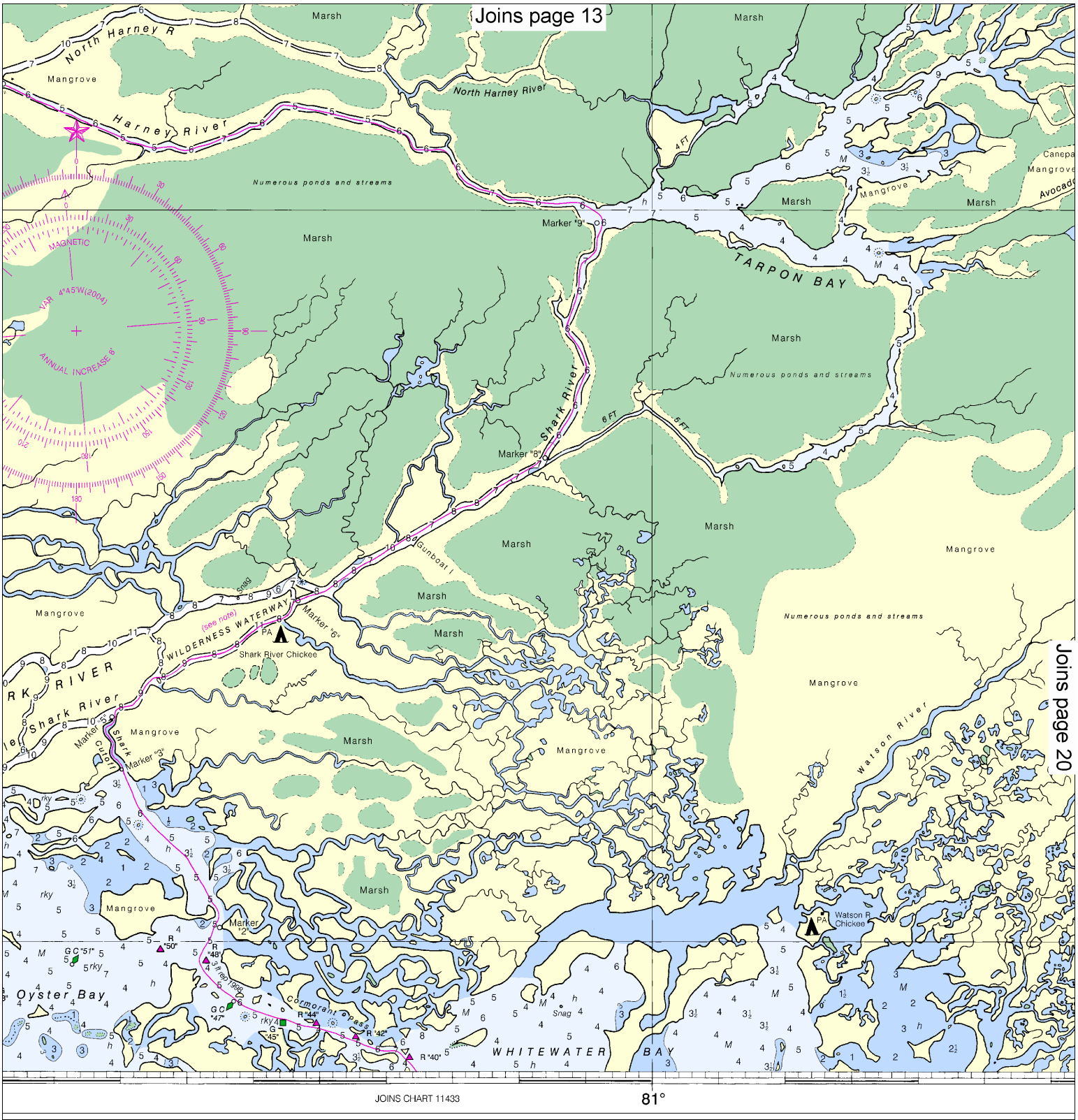


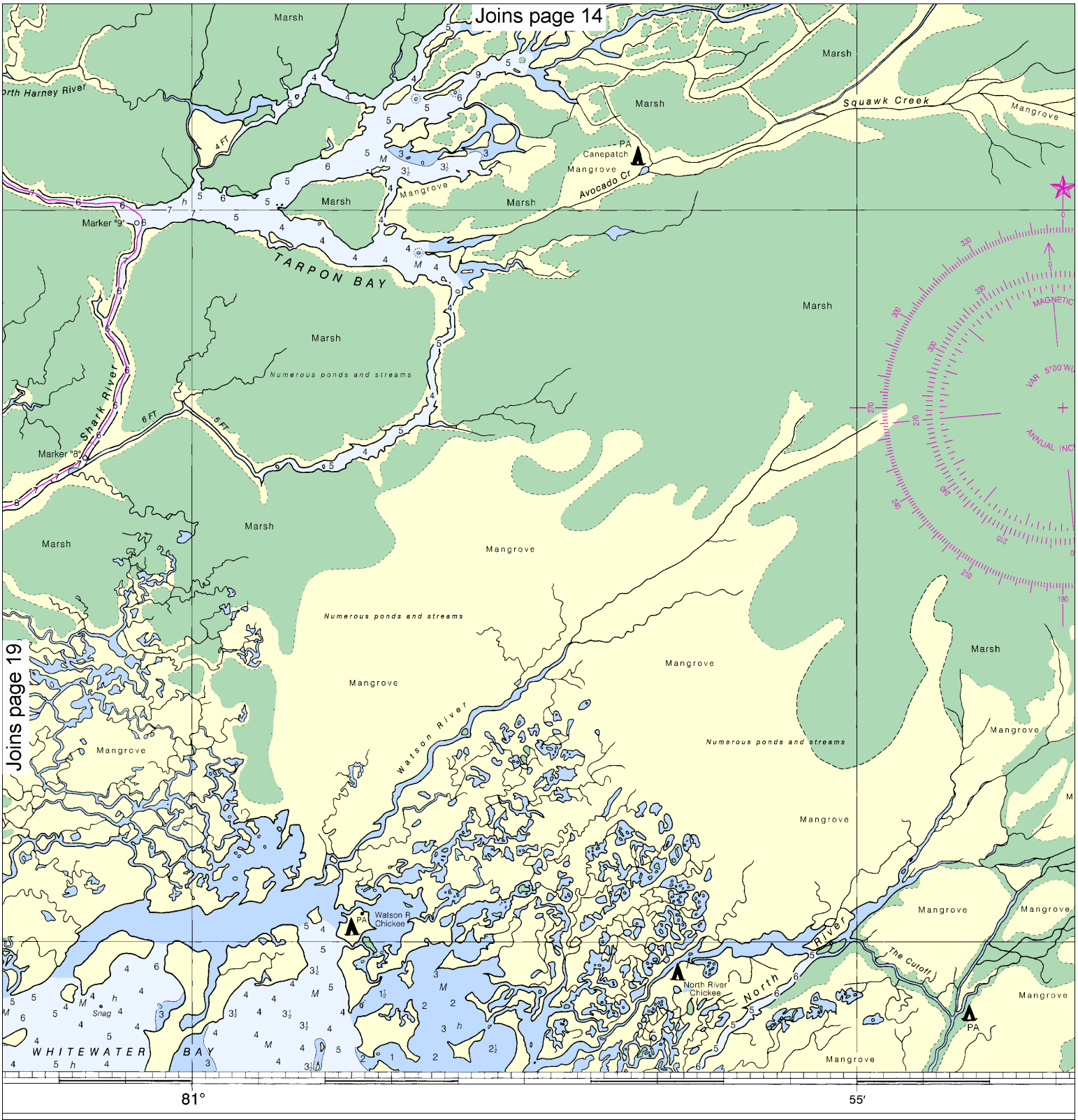
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards


Joins page 13
North Harney R
Harney River
North Harney River
Mangrove
Marsh
Numerous ponds and streams
MAGNETIC
VAR 4°45'W(2004)
ANNUAL INCREASE 6'
Marker "9"
TARPON BAY
4 FT
Canepa
Mangrove
Avocado
Shark River
Marker "8"
6FT
5FT
Gunboat I
Snag
WILDERNESS WATERWAY
(see note)
Marker "6"
Shark River Chickee
RK RIVER
Shark River
Marker "5"
cutoff
Marker "3"
Watson River
Watson R Chickee
Marker "2"
Oyster Bay
Cormorant Pass
WHITEWATER BAY
Joins page 20
JOINS CHART 11433
81°
Washington, D.C.
NT OF COMMERCE
MOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
CEAN SERVICE
SURVEY
Nautical Miles
Yards
Joins page 25



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

Nautical Miles

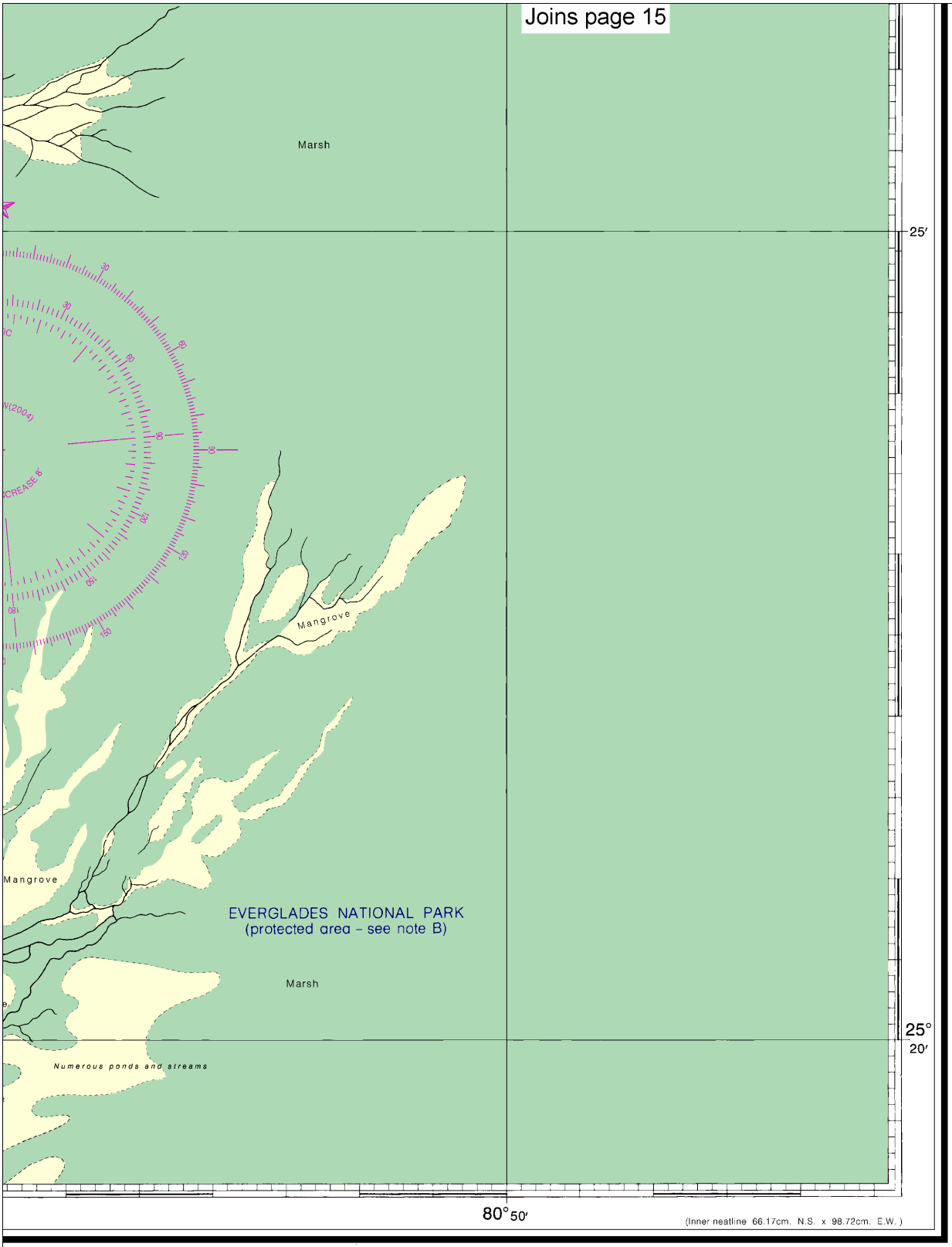
1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 15



Shark River to Lostmans River

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

11432

SIDE B

Joins page 27

(Feb 2004)

Joins page 16

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

The following symbols were designed especially for this chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."

Camping Area

Ranger Station

(NPS) National Park Service

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
WILDERNESS WATERWAY

The recommended Wilderness Waterway route from Flamingo (25°08'30"N; 80°55'30"W) to Everglades City (25°51'30"N; 81°22'15"W) is indicated by a magenta line. Navigation of the route is not advisable for boats over 18 feet in length, or for boats with high cabins and windshields, because of the narrow channels and overhanging foliage in some areas.

The entire route can be traversed in a minimum of six hours with outboard motor, or in seven days by canoe. One day round trips are not recommended. Campsites are available along the route. For overnight use of campsites, a backcountry permit is required. The permit may be obtained at either Flamingo or Everglades City Ranger Station.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

11432

SIDE B

respect to the chart.

6 Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.404" northward and 0.736" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

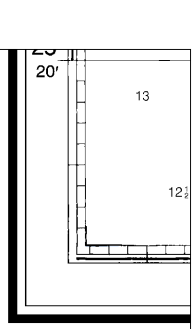
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



14th Ed., May /04

11432

22

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

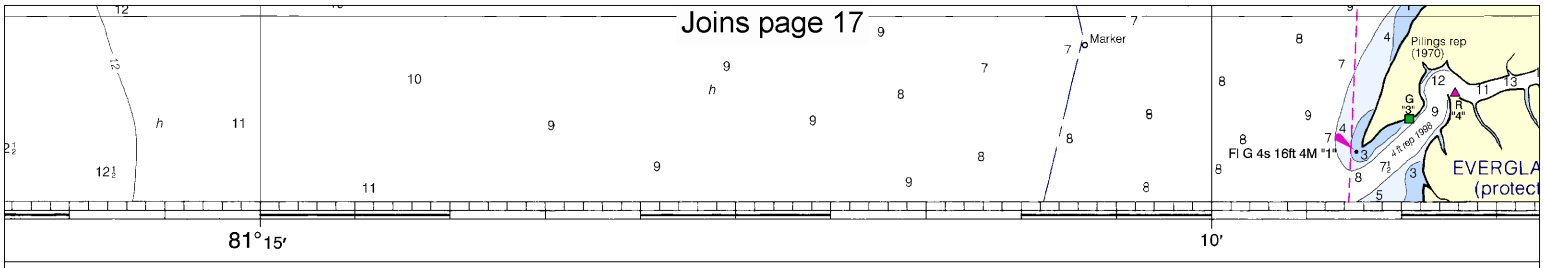
~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 17



Corrected through NM May 29/04, LNM May 18/04

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40

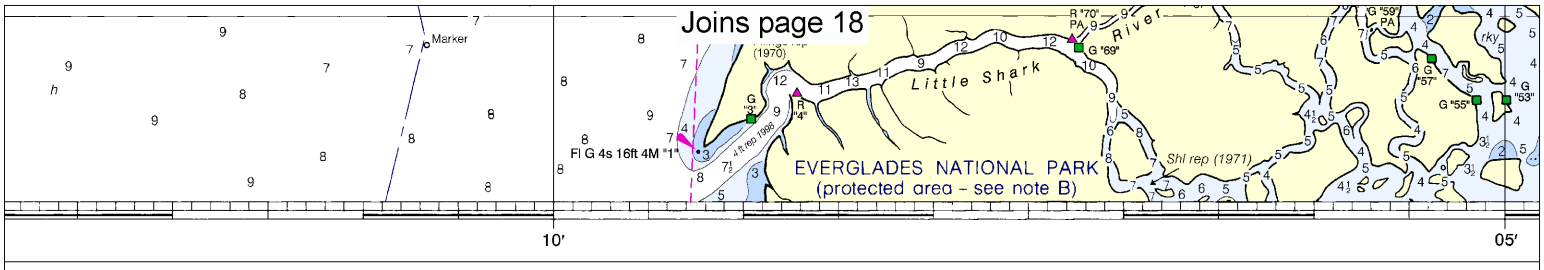
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

Joins page 24



Nautical Miles

½ 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Published at Wa
U.S. DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATM
NATIONAL OCE
COAST S

Joins page 23

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

Nautical Miles

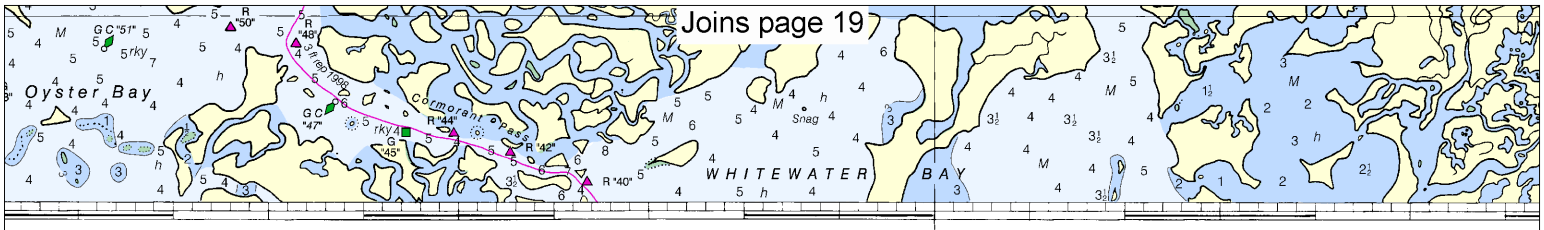
1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 197



Washington, D.C.
DEPT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

RULES OF THE ROAD
(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases.
Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

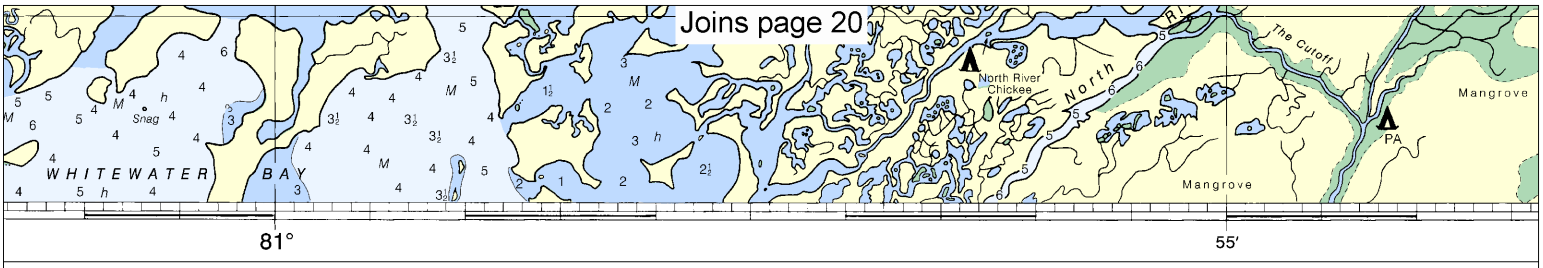
The United States Power Squadron (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses contact the following sources:

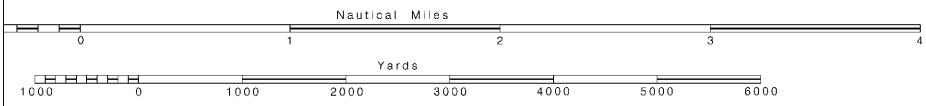
USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281

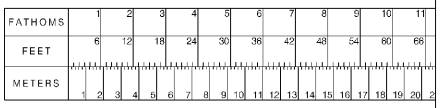
USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050. Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

CITY
Key West, Fla.

Joins page 26







Joins page 25

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadron (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281

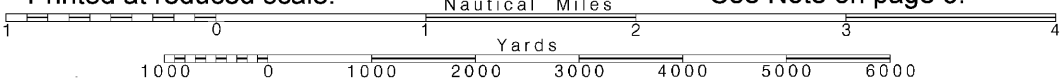
USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050. Tel: 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADIO DIRECTLY FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

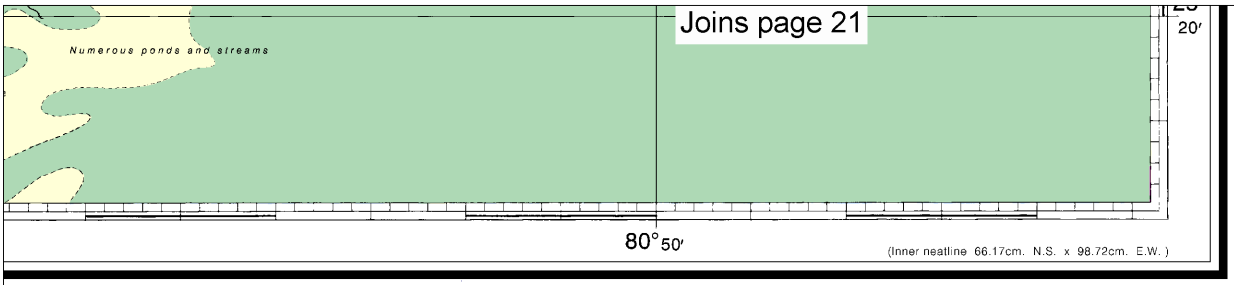
CITY	STATION	FREQ.	AM LOCAL TIME	PM LOCAL TIME DAY
Key West, Fla.	WKIZ	1500 kHz	5:25, 7:15, &	12:15, 5:15, & Daily
	WKWF	1600 kHz	11:15	6:15

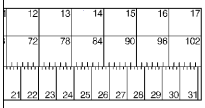
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~



See Note on page 5.





Shark River to Lostmans River

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

11432

SIDE B

MARINE WEATHER FORCASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, Fla.	*(407) 255-0212	8 AM - 4 PM
Miami, Fla.	*(305) 229-4522	24 hours daily
Tampa Bay, Fla.	(813) 645-2506	24 hours daily

•Recorded

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.55 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	DAILY BROADCAST-EST	SPECIAL WARNING
Miami, Fla.	NCF	2670 kHz	10:50 AM & PM	†On receipt
Key West, Fla.	NOK	157.1 MHz	7:00 AM & 5:00 PM	†On receipt

†Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

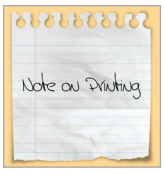
All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

twitter —— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@nauticalcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker